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mainly negotiatory. The printing industry furnishes the American Newspaper Publishers' Association as a type of the negotiatory, and the United Typothetae of America as a partly belligerent organization. Not confined to any industry are the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Civic Federation, the League of Industrial Rights, and the National Industrial Conference Board, all of them propagandist associations but with widely different functions and aims. Finally, as a type of local association of the belligerent kind, is presented the Associated Employers of Indianapolis.

A definite order is followed in the analysis of all the selected associations. The membership and organization, the principles and aims, the activities and achievements, and the interrelations with other associations, are the standard parts of the discussion. The evolution from one attitude to another, or from one form of organization to another, is presented when the change has been marked or significant. To cull out of a vast mass of material, most of it indifferently poor for this purpose, so much that is interesting and useful, and to organize it without appearing to repeat, must have been a difficult task, but one that has for the most part been creditably performed. To intelligent employers and labor leaders, as well as to the student with an industrial background, the somewhat technical terminology should present no difficulties. On the part of the general reader it requires careful thinking; and it ought to stimulate something of the same sort in others.

It is no fault of the book that it does not give us everything that could be wished in its field. There are other industries than those mentioned in which collective bargaining has been developed to some extent, such as the mining, transportation, textile, and clothing industries; in most of them the conditions are somewhat peculiar, causing one to wonder whether in them employers' associations, in so far as they exist, are similar to those described. Upon further investigation, there will doubtless be presented a fuller treatment of the genesis and evolutionary changes in the more significant associations. The new book ought to stimulate new investigations to throw light on the interrelations and interactions of unions and employers' associations.

JENS P. JENSEN.

University of Kansas.

NEW BOOKS

MOODY, J. *The masters of capital: a chronicle of Wall Street.* (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 1921. Pp. ix, 234.)

PAGE, K. *The United States Steel Corporation: an analysis of the social consequences of modern business policies.* (New York: Doran. 1922. Pp. 32. 10c.)

Reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1922.

SMITH, J. B. R., editor. *New York laws affecting business corporations*. Revised to May 1, 1922. Third edition. (Albany: U. S. Corporation Co. 1922. Pp. xxxii, 260.)

WILCOX, D. F. *Announcement—The basis of a public utility program*. Public utilities for public service, leaflet no. 4. (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Delos F. Wilcox, 436 Crescent St. 1922. Pp. 16.)

Federal Trade Commission service. Third edition. (New York: Corporation Trust Co. 1922.)

Public utilities reports, containing decisions of the public service commissions and of state and federal courts. Edited by H. C. SPURR. (Rochester, N. Y.: Public Utilities Reports, Inc. 1922. Pp. xxxii, 975.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

Industrial Unionism in America. By MARION DUTTON SAVAGE. (New York: The Ronald Press Company. 1922. Pp. v, 334. \$2.25.)

The main objects of this volume are to "describe the different industrial unions which are functioning today" and to "draw some general conclusions as to the direction in which the labor movement is likely to develop in the future." It necessarily gives considerable historical matter pertaining to the unions under review, but it does not attempt to relate their history in detail. It draws liberally on previous writers, such as Brissenden, Budish and Soule, and Schlueter, for some of the unions.

After giving attention to industrial unionism in England, to the Knights of Labor, and to craft unionism, the author considers industrialism as it has developed within the American Federation of Labor. One chapter shows the tendencies toward the industrial form of organization which have appeared in such "orthodox" unions as the Meat Cutters, the Longshoremens, and the Printers, and in the five Departments of the Federation. The author corrects the statement of Professor Commons and his associates that the Departments constitute the "industrial unionism of the upper stratum" by showing that the alliance of the different trades in the Departments is too loose to produce true industrial unionism. Separate chapters are given to the unions in the brewing industry, in coal mining, and in metal mining.

The second general section deals with those forms of revolutionary industrial unionism which have been designed to embrace workers from all industries. The organizations treated here are the Industrial Workers of the World, the Workers' International Industrial Union, and the One Big Union. A final section considers independent industrial unions, such as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Amalgamated Textile Workers, and the less important industrial unions among railroad, metal, food, tobacco, and automobile workers.

The book affords an excellent summary of the development of in-